

*Fabricated
elec Support
JMP prepeg
Inorganic*

Making prepreg used for printed circuit board - by applying thermosetting resin containing inorganic filler to napped surface of fibrous base material, and drying

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Abstract (Basic): JP 10338758 A

A method of making prepreg comprises applying thermosetting resin contg. inorganic filler to a napped face of a long size fibrous base material at least a face of which is napped and drying it by heat. Also claimed is a method of making laminated plate which comprises piling up a pair of the prepgs so that the fibrous base materials are arranged outside and hot-press-molding it.

USE - The laminated plate is useful for printed wiring board for e.g. electric or electronic instrument.

ADVANTAGE - As napped fibrous base material(glass fibre cloth) is used, little generation of powder is caused from the prepg and excellent interlayer adhesiveness between the surface layer and the intermediate layer can be obtained. The resulting laminated plate has excellent thickness accuracy, good cutting processability and little bending or dimensional change. The laminated plate can be made at low cost by simple molding process.

Dwg. 0/1

Title Terms: PREPREG; PRINT; CIRCUIT; BOARD; APPLY; THERMOSETTING; RESIN; CONTAIN; INORGANIC; FILL; NAP; SURFACE; FIBRE; BASE; MATERIAL; DRY

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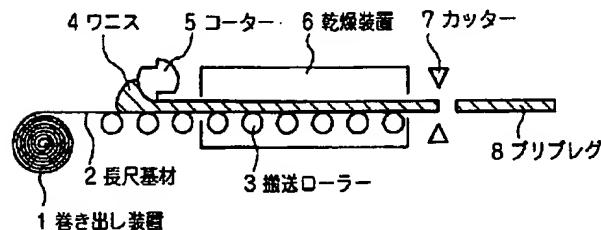
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(57) 【要約】

【課題】 曲げ強度の低下がなく、打抜き加工性が良好で、
反り・寸法変化が小さい積層板を得ることができる。そして
、低コスト化の点で優れており、製造工程も簡単である。

【解決手段】 少なくとも片面が起毛処理された長尺の繊維
基材の片面側から、無機充填剤を含有する熱硬化性樹脂を塗
布し加熱乾燥してプリプレグを作成し、このプリプレグを繊
維基材が外面に配置される様に2枚重ね合わせて加熱加圧成
形する工程を有する積層板の製造方法。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 少なくとも片面が起毛処理された長尺の繊維
基材の片面側から、無機充填剤を含有する熱硬化性樹脂を塗
布し、加熱乾燥することを特徴とするプリプレグの製造方法
。

【請求項 2】 請求項 1 の方法にて製造したプリプレグを、
繊維基材が外面に配置されるように2枚重ね合わせて加熱加
圧成形することを特徴とする積層板の製造方法。

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(57) [Abstract]

[Problem] There is not decrease of flexural strength, stamping
fabrication characteristic is good, the laminated board where
warp * dimensional deformation is small can be acquired. And,
it is superior in point of cost reduction, also production step
is simple.

[Means of Solution] At least one surface was done gigging, fro
m one side of long fiber substrate, it paints thermosetting resin
which contains inorganic filler and thermal drying does and
drawup prepreg, in order this prepreg for fiber substrate to be
arranged in the outside surface, 2 superposing, manufacturing
method of laminated board which possesses the step which does
heated compression molding.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] At least, one surface was done gigging, manufacturing
method of prepreg which designates that from one side of long
fiber substrate, it applies thermosetting resin which contains
inorganic filler, thermal drying it does as feature.

[Claim 2] In order prepreg which is produced with method of
Claim 1, for the fiber substrate to be arranged in outside surface,
2 superposing, it designates that it does heated compression
molding as feature, manufacturing method of laminated board.

【発明の詳細な説明】

[Description of the Invention]

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、特に電気機器、電子機器、通信機器等に使用される印刷回路板用として好適な積層板の製造方法に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】民生用電子機器の小型化、高機能化が進み、それに用いられる印刷回路基板として、ガラス不織布を中間層基材とし、ガラス織布を表面層基材とした構成で、エポキシ樹脂を含浸させ加熱加圧成形した積層板（以下、コンポジット積層板という）が使用されている。最近かかるコンポジット積層板に対し、従来この分野で使用されている紙基材フェノール積層板と同等の打抜き加工性、低コスト化が要求されるようになってきた。

[0001]

[Technological Field of Invention] This invention is something regarding manufacturing method of preferred laminated board especially electric equipment, as one for printed circuit board which is used for electronic equipment and communications equipment etc.

[0002]

[Prior Art] Miniaturization of domestic use electronic equipment, making high functionality advances, glass nonwoven fabric is designated as the intermediate layer substrate as printed circuit substrate which is used for that, with constitution which designates woven glass fabric as surface layer substrate, impregnating epoxy resin, the laminated board (Below, composite laminated board you call) which heated compression molding is done is used. Recently stamping fabrication characteristic which is equal to paper substrate phenol laminated board which is used until recently with this field vis-a-vis composite laminated board, it reached the point where cost reduction is required.

[0003] In addition regarding electronic equipment field for industry, you do not use the woven glass fabric from necessity of cost reduction, or you reached point where the composite laminated board which decreases usage is used, but woven glass fabric substrate laminated board on performance compared to in various point decoy, to this it reached point where equal dimensional deformation and those where warp is small are required.

[0004]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] Without using glass nonwoven fabric as description above for composite laminated board vis-a-vis various request, as intermediate layer substrate, (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 8 - 68276 disclosure) where using resin varnish which combines glass fiber was examined, as for dimensional deformation and warp although it is improved a various problem, to utilization yet, in regard to production is has not reached. On one hand, because of cost reduction, also what makes ratio of the woven glass fabric and nonwoven fabric small is examined, but either cost reduction is not easy from restriction on performance or in regard to production. From this kind of present state, as for this inventor as for result while maintaining improving performance as composite laminated board, production being easy, the various of examining with fact that it achieves cost reduction as the object, step which applies thermosetting resin varnish to long fiber substrate from one side. It superposed glass fiber nonwoven fabric to aforementioned varnish coated surface and thermal drying did and it discovered method which obtains prepreg. (Japan Patent Application Hei 7 - 70084 specification

).

【0005】しかしながら、この方法では、無溶剤ワニスの場合は問題ないが、液状の一般的な溶剤を含むワニスを使用したときは、ガラス不織布を重ね合わせた後の加熱乾燥工程において、溶剤の蒸発によるポイドがプリプレグ中の残存し、このポイドが成形後の積層板にも残り、電気絶縁特性などの電気性能に悪影響を及ぼす場合があった。更に低コスト化する事が困難であった。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、少なくとも片面が起毛処理された長尺の繊維基材の片面側から、無機充填剤を含有する熱硬化性樹脂を塗工し加熱乾燥してプリプレグを製造する方法、及びこのようにして得られたプリプレグを繊維基材が外面に配置されるように2枚重ね合わせて加熱加圧成形する工程を有することを特徴とする積層板の製造方法に関するものであり、製造工程が簡単で連続成形が可能で、ポイドがなく、厚みの均一な積層板を得ることができ、性能上も従来のコンポジット積層板と同等以上のものを得ることができる。

[0005] But, with this method, in case of solventless varnish there is not a problem, but when using varnish which includes general solvent of liquid, after superposing glass nonwoven fabric, void due to evaporation of solvent in heating and drying process, remains in prepreg, there were times when this void remains even in laminated board after forming, causes adverse effect to the electrical insulation characteristic or other electrical performance. Furthermore cost reduction it was difficult to do.

[0006]

[Means to Solve the Problems] As for this invention, one surface was done gigging at least, method from one side of long fiber substrate, of painting thermosetting resin which contains the inorganic filler and thermal drying doing, producing prepreg. In order prepreg which it acquires in this way for the fiber substrate to be arranged in outside surface, 2 superposing, possessing the step which does heated compression molding feature it does, production step being simple and continuous molding being possible, there not to be a void, to be something regarding manufacturing method of laminated board, be able to acquire uniform laminated board of thickness, also top of performance can acquire things such as conventional composite laminated board and same or greater.

[0007] Regarding to this invention, it is something which prevents fact that the gigging which is used fiber substrate which is done holds down flow of inorganic filler-containing thermosetting resin which was applied, flows out to periphery at time of the heated compression molding in effective. As for height of gigging which was formed to this fiber substrate, it is not something which is limited, but in order to hold down flow when forming to effective, 50 μm or greater is desirable, when being necessary almost to stop especially flow completely, those of the 300 μm or greater are desirable. Under 300 μm flow of resin cannot be stopped completely with gigging fiber. In addition under 50 μm there is flow of resin, there are times when variation of thickness becomes large in laminated board. height of gigging is limit depending upon method which the gigging is done, it is a maximum 1500 μm extent. In addition, it depends on also thickness of laminated board, but because the usually with 1000 μm extent or greater there is not improvement of the effect which stops flow, it is not necessary gigging to do above this.

[0008] In surface of fiber substrate gigging method which is formed makes the loop weave, Or method of depending on needle punch, brush, emery and etc grinding. There is a method etc, due to water jet, but it is good even with the any method. weight (Single quantity) per 1 square meter those of 20 to 300 g/m² is desirable. With 300 g/m² or greater fabricability due to

【0008】繊維基材の表面に起毛形成する方法は、ループ織りにする、あるいはニードルパンチ、ブラシ、エメリ等による研磨する法、ウォータージェットによる方法等があるが、いずれの方法でもよい。1平方メートルあたりの重量(単量)は20~300 g/m²のものが好ましい。300 g/m²以上ではドリル等による加工性が悪くなり、20 g/m²

未満では強度が弱くなり加工しにくい。

【0009】本発明において、プリプレグを製造するまでの工程の一例（概略）を図1に示す。巻き出し装置（1）から巻き出された少なくとも片面が起毛処理された長尺の繊維基材（2）は搬送ローラ（3）により移送される。繊維基材（2）の上面に、無機充填材を配合した熱硬化性樹脂ワニス（4）をコーティング（5）により所定の膜厚になるように塗布する。この繊維基材としては、ガラス繊維織布、ガラス繊維不織布、合成繊維織布又は不織布、クラフト紙、リンター紙など特に限定されないが、耐熱性の点からはガラス繊維織布が好ましい。一方、打抜き加工性、低コスト化が特に要求される場合はクラフト紙やリンター紙などのセルロース系紙基材が好ましく使用される。

【0010】本発明に用いられる熱硬化性樹脂ワニスにおける熱硬化性樹脂はエポキシ樹脂が望ましいが、このほか、ポリイミド樹脂、ポリエステル樹脂、フェノール樹脂などを用いることができる。前記ワニスに無機充填材を加えると、打抜き加工性や寸法安定性を維持・向上させるとともに、Z方向の熱膨張率が小さくなるのでスルーホール信頼性を向上させることも可能である。かかる無機充填材としては、水酸化アルミニウム、炭酸カルシウム、クレー、タルク、シリカ等であり、樹脂に対する配合割合は10～300重量%が好ましい。10重量%未満では、寸法安定性、及びスルーホール信頼性の向上効果が小さく、300重量%を越えると無機充填材の配合が困難となる。無機充填材配合ワニスの固形分は、無機充填材を含め65～90重量%である。

【0011】無機充填材の一部に代えて、短纖維を配合することが好ましい。無機纖維を配合することにより、成形時の樹脂の流れを抑えポイドを少なくすると共に、耐衝撃性、曲げ強度を向上させることが出来る。無機纖維としては、アルミナ繊維、ガラス繊維等であり、樹脂に対する混合割合は0.01～50重量%が好ましい。0.01重量%未満では曲げ強度、衝撃性の向上効果が小さく、50重量%を越えると無機纖維の混合及びプレス成形が困難となる。無機纖維の纖維径は15μm以下が好ましいが、樹脂への混合の容易さから7μm以下がより好ましい。15μmより太いとドリル等の加工性において摩耗が大きくドリル折れの原因となることがある。

【0012】希釈前のワニスがある程度の低粘度であれば溶

drill etc is bad or, under the 20 g/m² strength is difficult to process or weakly.

[0009] Regarding to this invention, until it produces prepreg, it shows the one example (outline) of step in Figure 1. long fiber substrate (2) where one surface which windout is done is done gigging atleast is transported from windout equipment (1) by transport roller (3). In order in upper surface of fiber substrate (2), to become specified film thickness thermosetting resin varnish (4) which combines inorganic filler depending upon coater (5), it applies. As this fiber substrate, glass fiber woven fabric, glass fiber nonwoven fabric, synthetic fiber woven fabric or nonwoven fabric, kraft paper and the linter paper etc especially it is not limited, but glass fiber woven fabric is desirable from point of heat resistance. On one hand, when stamping fabrication characteristic, cost reduction especially is required, kraft paper and linter paper or other cellulose type paper substrate are desirably used.

[0010] Thermosetting resin in thermosetting resin varnish which is used for this invention epoxy resin is desirable, but in addition, polyimide resin, polyester resin and phenolic resin etc can be used. When inorganic filler is added to aforementioned varnish, as stamping fabrication characteristic and dimensional stability maintenance * it improves, because thermal expansion ratio of Z direction becomes small, through hole reliability also it is possible to improve. It makes this inorganic filler and, it is a aluminum hydroxide, a calcium carbonate, a clay, a talc and a silica etc, proportion for resin 10 to 300 weight% is desirable. Under 10 weight%, improved effect of dimensional stability, and through hole reliability becomes small, when it exceeds 300 weight%, combination of inorganic filler with difficult. solid component of inorganic filler combination varnish includes inorganic filler and it is a 65 to 90 weight%.

[0011] Replacing to portion of inorganic filler, it is desirable to combine the short fiber. As flow of resin when forming is held down and by combining the inorganic fiber, void decreases, to improve it is possible impact resistance and flexural strength. As inorganic fiber, it is a alumina fiber and a glass fiber etc, mixture fraction for resin the 0.01 to 50 weight % is desirable. Under 0.01 wt% improved effect of flexural strength and impact property becomes small, when it exceeds 50 weight %, mixture and compression molding of inorganic fiber with difficult. fiber diameter of inorganic fiber 15 μm or less is desirable, but 7 μm or less is more desirable from ease of mixture to resin. When it is thicker than 15 μm, wear largely are times when it becomes cause of drill breaking in drill or other fabricability.

[0012] If varnish before diluting is low viscosity of certain exte

剤希釈をしない無溶剤ワニス（固形分100%）が好ましい。無機充填材配合ワニスの塗布量は、以下の工程において、使用される樹脂、長尺基材の単量によっても変化するが、通常長尺基材1m²あたり、ワニス固形分500～1600g程度であり、塗布される樹脂ワニスの厚み（乾燥前）は0.2～1.6mm程度である。

【0013】コーティング（5）としては、コンマロールコーティング、ナイフコーティング、ダイスコーティング、リバースコーティング等があるが、塗布厚みを0.2～1.6mmと厚くする必要があるため、ワニス粘度を高粘度にする必要がある。このため高粘度ワニスを塗工できる方式、例えばコンマロールコーティング、ナイフコーティングが好ましい。

【0014】起毛処理された繊維基材に無機充填材を配合した熱硬化性樹脂ワニスを塗布した後、乾燥装置（6）を通過させて溶剤を蒸発させてプリプレグを得る。加熱乾燥条件は、溶剤種やその量によって異なるが、通常80～160°Cで、1分～5分間程度である。その後、このプリプレグをカッター（7）により切断して所定の長さのプリプレグ（8）を得る。あるいは、切断しないで連続成形に供することも可能である。

【0015】このようにして得られたプリプレグは、ガラス繊維基材が外面に配置されるように2枚重ね合わせて加熱加圧成形する。この成形条件は、含浸された樹脂の流動性にもよるが、通常は従来のコンポジット積層板の場合と同様に、温度150～180°C、圧力20～70kg/cm²、時間60～120分間が適当である。

【0016】以上のような工程で、コンポジット積層板を得ることができるが、本発明においては、コストの高いガラス不織布を使用する必要がない。また、ガラス不織布を使用しないことにより溶剤によるボイドの発生を防ぐことができ、成形性のよいプリプレグの製造が可能となった。起毛処理された繊維基材を使用しているので、無機充填材を配合した熱硬化性樹脂のフローが抑えられ加熱加圧成形時に樹脂が流れ出しがなく、厚みの均一な積層板を得ることができる。さらに、ガラス不織布を使用しないため、従来問題のあったガラス不織布の切断も生じないし、ガラス繊維のピットも飛散することが少ない。従って、コンポジット積層板製造時のトラブルが少なく、低コスト化をも達成することができる。

【0017】

【実施例】次に本発明の実施例を比較例とともに具体的に説明する。

nt, solventless varnish (solid component 100 %) which does not dilute solvent is desirable. coating amount of inorganic filler combination varnish changes with single quantity of resin and lengthwise substrate which are used in step below the „, but per lengthwise substrate 1m², it is a varnish solids content 500 to 1600g extent usually, the thickness (Front of drying) of resin varnish which is applied is 0.2 to 1.6 mm extent.

[0013] As coater (5), there is a comma roll coater, a knife coater, a die coater and a reverse coater etc, but because coating thickness 0.2 to 1.6 mm it is necessary to make thick, it is necessary to designate varnish viscosity as high viscosity. Because of this system, for example comma roll coater and knife coater which can paint the high viscosity varnish are desirable.

[0014] After applying thermosetting resin varnish which combines inorganic filler to fiber substrate which the gelling is done, passing drying equipment (6), solvent evaporating, you obtain prepreg. Heated drying condition differs depending upon solvent kind and quantity, but the with 80 to 160 °C, it is a 1 min to 5 min extent usually. after that, cutting off this prepreg with cutter (7), you obtain prepreg (8) of specified length. Or, without cutting off, also it is possible to offer to continuous molding.

[0015] In order for glass fiber substrate to be arranged in outside surface, 2superposing heated compression molding it does prepreg which it acquires in this way. This molding condition depends on also fluidity of resin which is impregnated, but in same way as case of conventional composite laminated board, the temperature 150 to 180 °C, pressure 20 to 70 kg/cm² and time 60 to 120 min are suitable usually.

[0016] Like above with step, composite laminated board can be acquired, but regarding to the this invention, it is not necessary to use glass nonwoven fabric whose cost is high. In addition, it was possible to prevent occurrence of void with solvent by not using glass nonwoven fabric, production of prepreg where the moldability is good became possible. Because fiber substrate which gelling is done is used, you can hold down the flow of thermosetting resin which combines inorganic filler there are not times when resin flows out at time of heated compression molding, can acquire the uniform laminated board of thickness. Furthermore, because glass nonwoven fabric is not used, until recently either cutting of glass nonwoven fabric which has problem does not occur and, pit of glass fiber scatter it is few to do. Therefore, trouble at time of composite laminated board production is little, can achieve also cost reduction.

【0017】

【Working Example(s)] Working Example of this invention is explained with Comparative Example next concretely.

【0018】【実施例】長尺基材であるガラス織布（日東紡績製 WE-18K RB-84）を巻き出し、その片面を針布により600～800μmの高さに起毛させた。続いてこれに次の配合からなるワニスAをナイフコーターにより厚さ1.5mm（乾燥前）になるように塗布した。

(ワニスA配合)

エポキシ樹脂（油化シェル製 Ep-1046）100
重量部

(硬化剤ジシアノジアミドと硬化促進剤を含む)

無機充填材（水酸化アルミニウム）8
0重量部

超微粒子シリカ
20重量部

溶剤（メチルセロソルブ）5
0重量部

その後、乾燥装置で150°C、3分間乾燥しプリプレグを作製した作製したプリプレグを所定長さ（2m）に切断した後、ガラス織維基材が外面になる様に2枚重ね合わせ、その上下に厚さ18μmの銅箔を重ね合わせ、温度165°C、圧力20kg/cm²で90分間加熱加圧成形して、厚さ1.6mmの銅張積層板を作製した。

【0019】【実施例2】実施例1の起毛処理されたガラス織布の起毛の長さを200～300μmとし、実施例1のワニスAを下記のワニスBに変更した以外は実施例1と同様にして厚さ1.6mmの銅張積層板を作製した。

(ワニスBの配合)

エポキシ樹脂（油化シェル製 Ep-1046）100
重量部

(硬化剤ジシアノジアミドと硬化促進剤を含む)

無機充填材（水酸化アルミニウム）8
0重量部

アルミナ織維（ニチアス製T/#5100）織維径2.5μm
5重量部

[0018] [Working Example] Woven glass fabric (Nitto Boseki Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-9622) make WE-18K RB-84) which is a lengthwise substrate windout and one surface gigging were done in height of 600 to 800 μm with needle.

Consequently in order to become thickness 1.5 mm (Front of drying) varnish A which consists of following combination in this depending upon knife coater, it applied.

(varnish A combination)

Epoxy resin (Yuka Shell Epoxy K.K. (DB 69-068-8882) make Ep-1046) 100 parts by weight

(curing agent dicyanodiamide and curing promoter are included.)

Inorganic packing (aluminum hydroxide) 80 parts by weight

Ultrafine particle silica 20 parts by weight

Solvent (methyl cellosolve) 50 parts by weight

After that, in order 150 °C and 3 min it dried with drying equipment and produced prepreg after cutting off prepreg which is produced in specified length (2m), glass fiber substrate outside surface to become, 2 it superposed, superposed copper foil of thickness 18 μm to top and bottom, 90 min heated compression molding did with the temperature 165 °C, and pressure 20 kg/cm² produced copper clad laminated board of thickness 1.6 mm.

[0019] [Working Example 2] Length of gigging of woven glass fabric which is done gigging of the Working Example 1 was designated as 200 to 300 μm, other than modifying varnish A of the Working Example 1 in below-mentioned varnish B, copper clad laminated board of thickness 1.6 mm was produced with as similar to Working Example 1.

(Combination of varnish B)

Epoxy resin (Yuka Shell Epoxy K.K. (DB 69-068-8882) make Ep-1046) 100 parts by weight

(curing agent dicyanodiamide and curing promoter are included.)

Inorganic packing (aluminum hydroxide) 80 parts by weight

Alumina fiber (Nichiasu T/#5100) fiber diameter 2.5 μm
5 parts by weight

超微粒子シリカ

20重量部

溶剤（メチルセロソルブ）

50重量部

【0020】【比較例1】起毛処理したガラス繊維織布の代わりに、起毛処理されていないガラス繊維織布をしたことを除いて実施例1の方法を実施し、厚さ1.6mmの銅張積層板を作製した。

【0021】【比較例2】実施例で用いたエポキシ樹脂を前記溶剤で樹脂固形分60重量%（0.3ポイズ）にまで希釈してワニスとした。このワニスを実施例で使用したガラス繊維基材（日東紡績製 WE-18K RB-84）にディップ方式で含浸させ乾燥して表面層用プリプレグを作製した。そして、上記希釈したFR-4用エポキシ樹脂ワニスをガラス不織布（日本バイリーン製 EP-4075）にディップ方式で塗布含浸し乾燥して中間層用プリプレグを作製した。次いで、中間用プリプレグを所定枚数（4枚）重ね、その上下に表面層用プリプレグを重ね、さらにその上下に厚さ18μm銅箔を重ね合わせ加熱加圧成形して厚さ1.6mmの銅張積層板を作製した。

【0022】【比較例3】比較例2と同様にして表面層用ガラス織布プリプレグを作製した。一方、次の配合からなるFR-4用ワニスBを調製した。

(ワニスB配合)

エポキシ樹脂（油化シェル製 EP-1046）100重量部

(硬化剤ジシアンジアミドと硬化促進剤を含む)

無機充填材（水酸化アルミニウム）80重量部

超微粒子シリカ

20重量部

溶剤（メチルセロソルブ）65重量部

このワニスBをガラス不織布（日本バイリーン製 EP-4075）にディップ方式で塗布含浸し乾燥して中間層用プリプレグを作製した。次いで、中間用プリプレグを所定枚数（3

Ultrafine particle silica

20 parts by weight

Solvent (methyl cellosolve)

50 parts by weight

[0020] [Comparative Example 1] In place of glass fiber woven fabric which gigging is done, method of Working Example 1 was executed excluding fact that glass fiber woven fabric which gigging is not done is done, copper clad laminated board of thickness 1.6 mm was produced.

[0021] [Comparative Example 2] With aforementioned solvent diluting epoxy resin which is used with the Working Example to resin solid component 60 wt% (0.3 poise), it made varnish. In glass fiber substrate (Nitto Bōseki Co. Ltd. (DB 69-053-9622) make WE-18K RB-84) which uses this varnish with Working Example impregnating with the dip method, drying, it produced prepreg for surface layer. And, description above epoxy resin varnish for FR-4 which is diluted to the glass nonwoven fabric (Japan Vilene Co. Ltd. (DB 69-059-8636) make EP-4075) it applied impregnated with dip method and dried and produced the intermediate layer prepreg. Next, specified number of layers (4) you repeated prepreg for intermediate, repeated the prepreg for surface layer to top and bottom, furthermore to top and bottom superposed the thickness 18 μm copper foil and heated compression molding did and produced copper clad laminated board of thickness 1.6 mm.

[0022] [Comparative Example 3] Woven glass fabric prepreg or surface layer was produced to similar to Comparative Example 2. On one hand, varnish B for FR-4 which consists of following combination was manufactured.

(varnish B combination)

Epoxy resin (Yuka Shell Epoxy K.K. (DB 69-068-8882) make Ep-1046) 100 parts by weight

(curing agent dicyanodiamide and curing promoter are included.)

Inorganic packing (aluminum hydroxide) 80 parts by weight

Ultrafine particle silica

20 parts by weight

Solvent (methyl cellosolve)

65 parts by weight

This varnish B to glass nonwoven fabric (Japan Vilene Co. Ltd. (DB 69-059-8636) make EP-4075) it applied impregnated with dip method and dried and produced intermediate layer

枚) 重ね、その上下に表面層用プリプレグを重ね、さらにその上下に厚さ 18 μm 銅箔を重ね合わせ加熱加圧成形して厚さ 1.6 mm の銅張積層板を作製した。

【0023】以上、実施例及び比較例で得られた銅張積層板について、積層成形時のフロー、プリプレグからの粉発生量、層間引き剥がし強さ(層間接着性)、曲げ強さ、打抜き加工性、寸法安定性、反り、Z 方向の熱膨張率及び落球衝撃試験(耐衝撃性)を測定した。その結果を表 1 に示す。

【0024】

【表 1】

項目		実施例 1	実施例 2	比較例 1	比較例 2	比較例 3
積層成形時のフロー	mm	4	4	10	8	4
プリプレグからの粉発生量	g	0.4	0.3	11.0	10.0	10.0
層間引き剥がし強さ	kg	1.6	1.6	0.8	2.0	2.0
曲げ強さ	N/mm ²	360.0	400.0	360.0	360.0	400.0
打ち抜き加工性	表面	E	E	G	G	VG
	端面	E	E	G	G	VG
寸法安定性(縦方向)	%	-0.04	-0.04	-0.05	-0.07	-0.04
反り	max mm	2.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	0.4
Z 方向の熱膨張率	%	3.5	3.5	3.5	10.0	3.5
落球衝撃試験	cm	30以上	30以上	25.0	25.0	30以上

【0025】(測定方法)

1. 積層成形時のフロー

500 × 500 mm の積層板を成形したとき、プリプレグ端面より流れ出した樹脂の最大流れ長さを測定した。

2. プリプレグからの粉発生量

500 mm × 500 mm の積層板試験片をその一辺を下向きにして 100 mm の高さから落下させたとき、落ちた樹脂粉末の量を求めた。

3. 層間引き剥がし強さ

エッチングにより銅箔を除去したのち、積層板を 10 mm 幅にカットして、表面層と中間層との接着強度をテンションにて測定した。

prepreg. Next, specified number of layers (3) you repeated prepreg for intermediate, repeated the prepreg for surface layer to top and bottom, furthermore to top and bottom superposed the thickness 18 μm copper foil, heated compression molding did and produced copper clad laminated board of thickness 1.6 mm.

[0023] Flow at time of laminate molding, powder generation quantity from prepreg, the interlayer peel strength (interlaminar adhesiveness) and flexural strength, stamping fabrication characteristic, thermal expansion ratio and falling ball impact test (impact resistance) of dimensional stability, warp and Z direction were measured above, concerning the copper clad laminated board which is acquired with Working Example and Comparative Example. Result is shown in Table 1.

[0024]

[Table 1]

[0025] (test method)

1. flow at time of laminate molding

When laminated board of 500 X 500 mm forming, maximum flowing length of the resin which flows out from prepreg edge surface was measured.

2. powder generation quantity from prepreg

When falling from height of 100 mm laminated board test piece of 500 mm X 500 mm with the one edge as downward, quantity of resin powder which falls was sought.

3. interlayer peel strength

After removing copper foil with etching, cutting off laminated board in the 10 mm width, it measured adhesion strength of surface layer and intermediate layer with the Tensilon.

4. 曲げ強さ（縦方向）

J I S - C 6 4 8 1 に準じる。

5. 打ち抜き性

A S T M D 6 1 7 による。

6. 寸法安定性

初期状態と半田ディップ処理（240°C半田浴に3秒ディップ）後の300mmスパンにおける変化率（%）

7. 反り

成形後の400mm角の積層板を成形した後平面上の置いて最大高さを測定した。

8. Z方向の熱膨張率

50°Cから200°Cまで加熱したときの基板の厚み方向の熱膨張率を測定した（TMAによる）。

9. 落球衝撃試験

250gの鉄球を積層板に対して落下させ積層板が割れるときの鉄球の高さを測定した。

【0026】なお、製造コストについては、実施例の方法は工程が単純であり、コストの高いガラス繊維不織布を使用しないため、実施例で得られた積層板は、比較例で得られたものに比べ30%程度低コスト化することができた。

【0027】

【発明の効果】本発明の積層板の製造方法は、起毛されたガラス繊布を用いているので、プリプレグからの粉発生が少なく、表面層と中間層との層間密着性が優れている。そして、積層成形時樹脂の流れが抑えられているので、得られた積層板は、厚み精度が優れており、打抜き加工性が良好で、反り・寸法変化が小さい。成形工程が簡単であり、成形時の歩留まりの向上、さらには積層板の低コスト化を達成することができるので、工業的な積層板の製造方法として好適である。

4. flexural strength (longitudinal direction)

It corresponds to JIS - C6481.

5. notching property

It depends on ASTM D617.

6. dimensional stability

In 300 mm span after initial stage state and solder dip treatment
(In 240 °C solder bath 3 second dip) bucket conversion. (%)

7. warp

After forming, on plane placing laminated board of 400 mm square are afterforming, it measured maximum height.

8. thermal expansion coefficient of Z direction

When heating from 50 °C to 200 °C, (It depends on TMA.) which measured the thermal expansion ratio of thickness direction of substrate.

9. falling ball impact test

Falling iron sphere of 250g vis-a-vis laminated board, when laminated board cracks, it measured height of iron sphere.

[0026] Furthermore, method of Working Example step was simple concerning the production cost, because glass fiber nonwoven fabric whose cost is high is not used, it was possible in comparison with those which are acquired with the Comparative Example as for laminated board which is acquired with Working Example, 30 % cost reduction todo.

[0027]

[Effects of the Invention] Because manufacturing method of laminated board of this invention has used woven glass fabric which the ging is done, powder generation from prepreg is little, interlayer adhesion of the surface layer and intermediate layer is superior. Because and, at time of laminate molding flow of resin is held down, as for laminated board which is acquired, thickness precision is superior, stamping fabrication characteristic is good, warp * dimensional deformation is small. molding step to be simple, because improvement of yield when forming furthermore cost reduction of laminated board can be achieved, it is ideal as the manufacturing method of industrial laminated board.

【図面の簡単な説明】

[Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

【図1】 本発明の製造工程において、プリプレグを作製するまでの工程の一例を示す概略断面図

[Figure 1] In production step of this invention, until prepreg is produced, conceptual cross section diagram which shows one example of step.

【符号の説明】

- 1 巻き出し装置
- 2 長尺基材
- 3 搬送ローラー
- 4 無機充填剤含有ワニス
- 5 コーター
- 6 乾燥装置
- 7 カッター
- 8 プリプレグ

[Explanation of Reference Signs in Drawings]

- Vol.1 it starts coming equipment
- 2 lengthwise substrate
- 3 feed roll
- 4 inorganic filler-containing varnish
- 5 coater
- 6 drying equipment
- 7 cutter
- 8 prepreg

【図1】

[Figure 1]

